

civil contracts, and which cannot constitute criminal offenses. Truly is the condition of our people deplorable. How can they leave the Southland? It may be after all that the world will yet realize their deplorable condition and finally understand their cries for deliverance.

MR. PATTERSON AND THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Hon. S. S. P. PATTERSON is a resident of this city and a member of the lower branch of the legislature of VIRGINIA. Before he entered upon his duties, he took the following iron-clad oath:

"I, S. S. P. PATTERSON do declare myself a citizen of the commonwealth of Virginia, and do solemnly swear that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the state of Virginia; that I recognize and accept the civil and political equality of all men before the law; and that I will faithfully perform the duty of a member of the House of Delegates to the best of my ability. So help me God."

Now what was one of the amendments which is embraced in "the constitution and laws of the United States" which Mr. PATTERSON with his hand uplifted to God swore to support? The Fifteenth Amendment is as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States; or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

This then is the specific provision by which Mr. PATTERSON is bound. How does it conform with the following declaration made by him Sunday, March 11th, 1900 in the Richmond, Va. Times?

He said: "The regular session of the General Assembly, which closed on Wednesday, has been the most important in many respects in the history of the State. First, it has provided for taking a vote at the election to be held in May, to ascertain whether or not there shall be a convention to revise the Constitution. No patriotic citizen who knows the needs of the State can fail to give his unqualified support to the call for the Constitutional Convention."

That body alone will be able to deal with the question of limiting ignorant Negro suffrage. The question of this suffrage is, in fact, the question of the present constitution perpetuates a great evil and it cannot be amended practically in any other way. Party government was never under such an onerous strain as it is in Virginia today. It was not intended to be a government with no restriction of criticism. It cannot and does not give satisfaction where there is practically only one party in control of the destinies of the State. No man can have any influence on legislation who does not stand on his own feet. See the part of a manuscript headed "The party of a manumitted slave." The necessity for the Convention is greater at this time than it has heretofore been at any period of the State's history. Experience has shown that no Republican party can get into power or even have a respectable following as long as an overwhelming majority of its members is composed of ignorant Negroes who are utterly unfit for the right of suffrage. This gives the Democrats an immense majority. There is at present one Republican in the State Senate, composed of four members, and four in the House, having one hundred delegates."

We do not know whether Mr. PATTERSON is a member of any church. We do not know whether he claims to be a Christian, but we do know that he declares his purpose to vote to nullify by state enactment, the very constitutional provisions which he stands sworn to maintain and support.

Mr. PATTERSON says that the purpose is to disfranchise the Negroes. In this he makes both race and color the basis of his disfranchisement.

He does not either say or imply that he wishes to disfranchise ignorant whites, but specifically announces that he is after the Negroes, who according to his statement are unfit to exercise the right of franchise and should never have been vested with the ballot.

How can Mr. PATTERSON make these declarations conform to his oath of office? We can see how he might consistently advocate the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment by Congress, but how can he conscientiously do it by state enactment when he is sworn not to do this very thing?

We must confess that the flippancy with which an oath is regarded by some people has always been a source of surprise and wonder to us. It must not be forgotten that Mr. PATTERSON voted for the Commissioner of Valuation Bill, now admitted to be one of the most pernicious measures upon the statute books of Virginia and in this, he was supported by Hon. JOHN E. ERRA and his colleagues.

The patron of the bill, Mr. PARKS says that Hon. E. C. FOWLER was the only Richmond delegate who opposed the measure.

There has been criticism of the Negroes and a declaration that they vote like a flock of sheep. We ask in all fairness if there has ever been a sterner indictment against our people than to be found in the following few lines of Mr. PATTERSON's statement?

"Good measures, and others, perhaps, having objects injurious to the public get on the calendar and go through in the hurried rush of business, without being understood by one-fifth of the members."

Mark you, these are all white members. The colored citizen has been wiped out and solely on account of race, color and previous condition of servitude. Mr. PATTERSON does not include himself in the one-fifth.

He then argues in favor of the opposition of a Republican Party in Virginia and the building up of the same by the elimination of the Negro and remarks:

"With two political parties in existence constantly arousing the hostility which springs from a healthy rivalry, objectionable measures would have fewer chances of getting through."

Has this result been obtained in any state where the unconstitutional "Constitutional" Convention has been held? Did it accomplish this result in South Carolina and Louisiana and Mississippi? Did it not result in the crushing out of all opposition and the establishment of absolute ring-rule which imposed grievous burdens? Has not the Negro vote been eliminated in Virginia by the WALTON Law which is virtually disfranchisement of the Negro?

Does the Republican Party in the state rally for any purpose in the world save to secure offices by the sending of delegates to the National Republican Convention to nominate a president?

In fact, the very policy for which Mr. PATTERSON contends produces the very result which he speaks against. He cites an act passed which will raise a howl among the office holders. Brother JOHN E. ERRA included:

"A statute was enacted providing that any officer of the State Government from the Governor down to the smallest clerk may have his salary garnished for debt either heretofore or hereafter contracted. This includes all of the judges of the courts of the Commonwealth of Virginia."

Thus it will be seen that no article has as yet been published which reflects more unfavorably upon the legislature of Virginia than that which appeared over the signature of S. S. P. PATTERSON, the member of the House of Delegates from Richmond city.

TRouble ABOUT IT.

If we are to be guided by the reports now being circulated it seems that the legislature of Virginia in ordering a vote upon an unconstitutional "Constitutional" Convention blundered as usual and struck the white Democratic office-holders squarely in the face. The colored brother is smiling at their predicament.

The Times says: "Several days ago the Democratic Executive Committee of Norfolk County met in the city of Portsmouth, and we learn from the Norfolk Landmark that while the committee was in session the following paper was circulated:

"If a Constitutional Convention is called, IT WILL ENDANGER THE POSITION OF EVERY COUNTY AND CITY OFFICIAL IN THE STATE, besides occasioning a state of great uncertainty to every interest involved. You may start this convention, but no man can tell where it will stop. See to it that delegates are elected to the Democratic State Convention, which assemblies in Norfolk May 23, 1900, who will VOTE AGAINST MAKING THE CONVENTION A PARTY ISSUE."

This is indeed, 'important to Virginians. It is important to Virginians that the Constitutional Convention shall be held, and important to them to know that some of the office-holders are opposing it. It is important to Virginians to make the issue right now, and decide as to whether Virginia shall be run by the people or by the office-holders."

This is strong language, inasmuch as the Times is a bourgeois Democratic journal and was an ardent supporter of the "Jim Crow" Car Law.

Go it, ye cripplers, and may the best man win.

THE CASE OF BENJAMIN.

The conviction of FRANK BENJAMIN (colored) at NEWPORT NEWS, VA., Tuesday, March 13th 1900 was unquestionably one of the most outrageous crimes we have ever seen perpetrated in this state.

We call it a crime, because it is nothing more nor less than judicial murder and judicial murder is worse than lynching. It has been stated that BENJAMIN is insane, but we are presuming that he has all of the faculties with which God has endowed the average man.

If the howling mob which demanded his life, was not insane, then truly has justice departed from the confines of the commonwealth.

There are some sad features about this case. The saddest of them all was the attitude of some of the white members of that jury who were trying the case, striving to do justice to their fellow-man and at the same time please the populace.

BENJAMIN was guilty, if at all of simple assault. It might have been barely possible that his alleged action in biting a person could be construed to be a felony, and for this only the penitentiary doors could swing open for him.

Certain it is that there is no law, either human or divine which could mete to him death for the charge laid at his door.

But what was the evidence against him? What did his enemies, those who were crying for his blood say? Here it is:

"Newport News, Va., March 7.—Special. Frank Benjamin, a Negro, is under arrest in Hampton, charged with attempted criminal assault on Miss Alice C. Caine, a pretty Norfolk professional nurse, who has been engaged at the home of Mr. George A. Schmeiz, the banker."

Shortly after 9 o'clock last night the Negro knocked at Mr. Schmeiz's door. Miss Caine and Miss Hickman, a sister of Mrs. Schmeiz, went to the door. The Negro immediately caught Miss Caine and threw her down. There was a struggle between the two ladies and the brute.

Some citizens, attracted by the screams of the ladies, came to their assistance and caught the Negro before he could escape, binding him hand and foot.

Benjamin was very much afraid he would be lynched, and begged to be protected. He played off crazy, saying he did not know what he was doing and had no knowledge of his own movements after crossing the bridge just above the Schmeiz residence. He was landed in jail without trouble, and the grand jury Friday will dispose of his case."

Miss Caine and Miss Hickman were too ill to appear at the preliminary hearing of the Negro set for to-day, and it is probable that there will be no preliminary hearing in the case, the authorities having practically decided to let the grand jury take the matter up and bring in an indictment without further parley.

Judge Lee has ordered a special grand jury for to-morrow. If indicted Benjamin will be tried Friday. In the struggle Miss Caine's hand was bitten by Benjamin and several handfuls of hair were torn from her head."

Miss Hickman's hair also suffered at the hands of the brute, and she received a blow in the face which left a large black bruise."

Read the statements again and again and it will be readily understood why the jury disagreed.

Where is there a man, white or black who would be fool enough to attempt to rape a white female in the front door of a white citizen's home with another female yelling and in the midst of a populous city? The very idea is preposterous, and yet this is what the acquiescence of BENJAMIN would have us believe.

But this is not all. Then followed the usual procedure and the correspondent stated that it had been announced that "if the jury doesn't hang him, the people will."

Oh, yes, if the jury didn't murder him, the citizens would undertake the job. What more evidence do we desire than the following?

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., March 9.—Special.—The trial of the Negro Frank Benjamin, charged with attempted criminal assault on Miss Alice Caine in Hampton, is in progress in the Elizabeth City County Court, and will be completed to-morrow. The morning session was spent in a lawyer for the accused, the afternoon a jury was quickly empaneled and the State's evidence all gotten in. The defense will put on its witnesses in the morning."

When court convened at 10 o'clock the room was crowded with interested spectators. It was an orderly crowd, conspicuously so; a crowd that was plainly awaiting developments; a crowd grimly certain that Frank Benjamin was as good as dead. His ultimate fate was not in question. It was like an ante-mortem examination. Some suggested that the prisoner had a strong case of insanity or irresponsibility, but the mad-dog suggestion with the remark that mad-dogs ought to be shot."

Mark you, this is virtually the declaration that crazy people should be shot. Then followed one of the most tragic scenes ever witnessed in a Virginia courtroom. Here is how it is described:

"Commonwealth's Attorney E. E. Montague was promptly on hand. Present, also, to assist the Commonwealth, was Mary Jones, a friend of the lady upon whom the attempted assault was made, and of Mr. George Schmeiz, at whose home the crime was committed. He explained to the court that he was in the case because of this friendship and for the purpose of seeing justice done, not for a fee. Associated with the Commonwealth's Attorney, too, was Captain J. A. Field, a respected lawyer, who volunteered his services."

The prisoner was not represented, though it was stated that his aged parents had mortgaged their home and raised \$300 with which to employ counsel. Eminent lawyers in Newport News and Hampton were approached and asked to take the case, but refused. Judge Lee successively requested a number of attorneys to act.

One after another they earnestly asked to be excused, and were excused. Finally his Honor, saying he never liked to try a man who had no lawyer, asked George W. Field, a brother of Captain Field, on the other side, if he would take the case. After stating that he would rather not, Field at last consented out of respect to the court, but stipulated that he must be assisted by some one.

A messenger was sent after A. W. E. Bassett, a colored lawyer and school teacher, who came in and agreed to take the case. After addressing the court to the effect that he condemned the crime and was acting only because the court requested him to do so, and of a sense of justice to his fellow-man."

To even read this farce of a trial is sickening. It seems that Lawyer A. W. E. Bassett (colored) virtually single-handed and alone was there to defend this unfortunate citizen of color. What defense could he make? What plea could he enter with those surroundings? With the Commonwealth's Attorney, was a white lawyer, and then a colored one. There for what purpose?—to assist in hanging a man who was without counsel and whose poor old Christian mother had mortgaged her humble home for \$500 in order to defend her boy.

Oh, white men of Virginia, it is enough to make you blush for shame. Oh, colored men of Virginia, it is enough to make you thrill with indignation. Three lawyers there,—to break the law, not to enforce it. Three lawyers there,—to hang a lunatic not to try him. Three lawyers there,—to disgrace Virginia, by asking for the life of a man who was guilty at worst of a felony for which the statutes of Virginia provide confinement in the penitentiary and not capital punishment.

If BENJAMIN was guilty of attempted rape as charged and under such conditions, then he was a lunatic upon the face of the evidence against him. But the following statement, if true, is of itself sufficient to ensure a reversal of the court's decision:

"In conclusion, he [Bassett] demanded that the court protect him, especially during the progress of the trial. He did not specify what it was he desired to be protected against, but his demand was understood."

How is this for law? How is this for justice? What greater evidence was needed to justify a demand for a change of venue,—a trial at some other place in the state? But a pitiful

scene is here depicted. Read for yourself:

"By this time it was 11:30 o'clock, and upon representation of the defense that it was impossible to get at their witnesses sooner, his Honor adjourned court until 2 o'clock, being assured that the trial would proceed after that without interruption."

"While all this was going on the prisoner was sitting by under the eye of the Sheriff and an officer. His face was stolid and listless."

"Even when his old mother was brought in and given a chair near him he did not notice her, other than to shift his chair so he might not see her face. A wave of pity for the old woman swept over the courtroom as she sat there wringing her hands constantly and moaning. The prisoner alone was untouched by his mother's distress."

Then followed the reference to the insanity expert:

"Next to Miss Caine, the central figure in the case, among the witnesses is Dr. Styll, the insanity expert, who passed upon the mental and psychic condition of Louis August, the human monster, who, recently condemned to death for an awful murder, hanged himself in his cell. There is little question about the man's weakness; he is like other brutes in this respect."

The above is a virtual admission that BENJAMIN is insane. But the reports get even more sensational:

"This morning at 10 o'clock, upon the convening of court, the argument began, Mary Jones making the first address to the jury for the Commonwealth. He was followed by G. W. Fields, for the defense. Commonwealth's Attorney Montague then made a strong argument for the extreme penalty for the brute. Dr. Bassett made a strong plea for the prisoner, arguing solely that his irresponsibility should exonerate him. Capt. Fields, brother of G. W. Fields, counsel for the defense, closed the argument."

And again:

"The most important testimony given in the case, outside of the testimony of the crime itself, was that of Dr. Styll, the well known expert, who declared that the prisoner exhibited not one of the five symptoms of insanity, nor was he an idiot. Against this expert testimony was a mass of incoherent evidence, given by the boy's friends, tending to show that he was weak-minded also to the point of idiocy."

And this was the conclusion for the day:

"NEWPORT NEWS, VA., March 12.—Special.—The jury in the case of Frank Benjamin, the Negro charged with criminal assault on Miss Alice Caine, in Hampton, after being out an hour and five minutes, this evening reported that they could not agree."

Judge Lee adjourned them over until in the morning.

"The announcement was received with unbecoming wrath by the people, and threats of lynching is heard."

It is hardly thought possible that there is any violence, however, until the jury has been reported to have failed to agree. There are people in Hampton who will probably try to."

Was there a more flagrant disregard of the inherent principles guaranteed every citizen by the Bill of Rights of Virginia?

Here is the pen-picture of this "court of inquisition."

"HAMPTON, VA., March 13.—Special.—The jury in the case of Frank Benjamin, charged with attempted criminal assault on Miss Alice Caine, brought in a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment, at 10:05 o'clock this morning. A motion for a new trial was over-ruled by Judge Lee, and he will be sentenced to death Saturday morning."

"The scene in the courtroom this morning was dramatic in the extreme. When the prisoner was called upon by the clerk to stand up to hear the verdict, he walked back into his chair, to be aroused again by the stern voice of the clerk commanding him to get up. He finally dragged himself to his feet, his face ashy with fear as he read the verdict of death in the faces of the jury and the crowd that thronged the courtroom."

"When the verdict was read, he threw up his hands and fell back in his chair, his head sinking between his legs. His old mother, seated just behind him, slid from her chair to the floor, crying and sobbing until lifted up by some of her friends and led from the room."

And here is the comment of the correspondent:

"The verdict, of course, gives general satisfaction. Had it been any other verdict, or had it been a mistrial, there is little doubt that an attempt would have been made to lynch the Negro. Last night the jury stood nine for hanging and three for a penitentiary sentence. The people did not know how the jury stood, but believed that they would not agree. There was free talk of lynching, but the good sense of even the bitterest against the brute urged them to wait until the jury made their final report before resorting to extreme measures."

And here the attitude of the sheriff and the jury:

"Sheriff Curtis, however, did not propose to run any risk, and had almost the entire county constabulary with him in jail last night, armed to the teeth, and prepared to resist to the death any effort that might be made to take the prisoner from the jail. It was also stated that most of the jury were armed."

Colored people everywhere condemn

crime and abhor rape, but they are equally as forward in detecting the sacrifice of the fundamental principles of the law.

Two white men who were guilty of being criminally intimate with their own daughters in this same community where BENJAMIN is charged with crime have been shielded and acquitted. One of them was superintendent in a Sunday School.

It is a sad commentary upon our institutions and would indicate that our government is a failure.

But may God comfort that heart-broken mother of BENJAMIN. They may take her idiotic boy and hang him to satisfy race prejudices, but,—a reckoning day is coming by and by.

It won't be always thus. We shall not always continue to advocate the cause of the lowly and oppressed. Some white people have hearts not made of stone and that feeling of pity which manifested itself at the trial may yet become strong enough to prevent this violation of fundamental law.

God knows, we shudder at times to think of the sufferings we are undergoing, the privations to which we are subjected, the outrages to which we must submit; but we know that the Good Book promises a surer success at last from sorrow, and a happiness beyond forevermore.

Lynch-law is anarchy, but judicial murder is worse than either.

"I call it murder. They have it plain and flat. I don't have to go no further than my Testament for that."

[Augusta, Ga., Baptist.]

The Richmond PRAXER brings to us the intelligence that Rev. Henry Williams, D. D., of Petersburg, Va., one of the oldest and best pastors of Virginia passed away on the 8th of February. The Georgia Baptist union, with hundreds of others in mourning the departure of this great, good man, who has for years been a power for good in the Baptist ranks of Virginia and the whole country.

A HOLOCAUST IN NEWARK.

Sixteen Lives Lost in a Supposed Incendiary Fire.

Newark, N. J., March 13.—Sixteen persons, including three lives, two persons seriously injured and many others slightly burned in a fire here yesterday morning. The fire, after the flames had been subdued, took 15 bodies from the ruins, and while they were thus engaged another victim of the fire died in the City hospital. One family was wiped out completely, and of another only the father, lives, and he is in the City hospital, where it is believed he will die. He is Ugenio Casillo.

The building in which the fire broke out was a veritable fire trap. It was old, of frame construction and extended three stories above the ground floor. Until three or four years ago the structure had been used as a church, but was converted into a tenement. There are said to have been 40 or 50 persons of both sexes and all ages in the building when the fire started.

The police are confident that the fire was an incendiary origin and they have arrested Vito Credanza on suspicion. There was a disorderly game in one of the rooms that lasted well into the morning. Credanza was a participant, and is said to have made violent threats against the players.

CARNEGIE ANSWERS FRICK.

The latter's Holdings in the Great Company a Practical Question.

Pittsburg, March 13.—Late yesterday afternoon the answer of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, defendant in the equity suit of H. C. Frick, to determine the value of his holdings in said company, was filed in common pleas court No. 1. The answers filed are of considerable length and are limited, and 30 individual defendants.

The answer meets every one of Mr. Frick's allegations, declaring that Mr. Frick himself led in the reorganization of the company, and was foremost in upholding the so-called "ironclad agreement," under which his holdings were transferred. The answer declares that Frick's holdings came to him without the expenditure of a dollar of capital, that he has already received from them nearly \$1,000,000, and has nearly \$5,000,000 coming to him, which will be promptly paid. Mr. Carnegie's estimate of the probable profits in 1900 was made in fact, and the profits in 1899 were substantially as averred by Frick. Carnegie denies any attempt to control his partners.

Republican Senators Disagree.

Washington, March 14.—The Republican senators were in caucus for two and one-half hours on the Puerto Rican bill yesterday afternoon, and at 2 o'clock adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the discussion was resumed. As a result of the caucus talk the impression prevailed that there was a great deal of opposition to the bill, which opposition, if it was not placated, might endanger its passage.

It was also apparent that a number of senators thought the legislation was ill advised, but while opposed to the bill nevertheless would vote for it as a party measure. Many of the senators favor absolute free trade for Puerto Rico, but others believe this would jeopardize Republican success at the polls.

Kalamazoo Suppressed "Sapho."

Kalamazoo, Mich., March 14.—A performance of "Sapho" was attempted here last night, despite the action of the city council Monday night ordering it suppressed. When the performance had been on only 15 minutes the chief of police appeared and ordered the actors to run down. On the advice of an attorney the management then resumed the performance and at the time the police lowered the curtain the audience finally dispersed amidst stormy scenes. The managers of the theater threaten to bring damage suits.

Puerto Ricans' Modest Demands.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 14.—Another strike began Monday among the workmen on the military road, in the Areobio division. Hitherto the men have been paid 40 cents a day, and they want 50. Six hundred left work, but thus far they have been orderly, and they are not organized. The contractors declare that they will make no concessions, as there are plenty of workmen available to fill the places of the strikers.

Allen and Butler Still Silent.

Washington, March 14.—Personal explanations were made yesterday in the senate by Mr. Allen (Neb.) and Mr. Butler (N. C.) of their positions on the financial question. Both announced their belief in the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The statements were at variance with reports to the contrary which had gained some circulation.

Bank Defeats State at Law.

Omaha, March 14.—The Omaha National bank won its case yesterday in the action brought by the state to recover \$201,000, the amount of a warrant sold through the bank by ex-Treasurer Bartley, which was held not to have been negotiable, the proceeds of which he embezzled. The case was tried before the district court and a verdict rendered in favor of the bank.

Colored people everywhere condemn

NO KENTUCKY WARFARE

Taylor Retains the Governorship Pending a Court Decision.

WILL ABIDE BY THAT DECISION.

Republicans Will Make an Effort, However, to Carry the Case to the Federal Courts Should the State Court Decide Against Them.

Frankfort, Ky., March 14.—The legislature of Kentucky adjourned sine die late yesterday afternoon after one of the most remarkable sessions in the history of the state. A conference between the rival adjutant generals, Collier and Castleman, resulted in a perfect understanding being reached to continue to act as governor. Democratic Governor Beckham will make no move toward securing possession of the state buildings until after the court of appeals has decided the disputed governorship. The legislature appropriated \$100,000 for the use of Beckham in reorganizing the state militia. This in brief is the situation in Kentucky politics.

Among the more conservative element in each party the opinion prevails that the worst is over and that when the court of appeals renders its decision the danger of civil war in the commonwealth, which has been terribly imminent, will entirely have passed away. To the Democratic leaders, with a full understanding of the situation, only one cloud appears on the present horizon, that is Taylor's future course.

Taylor himself will not outline his plan of action beyond the statement that he would continue to act as governor. Republicans in Taylor's confidence, however, say that he will remain at Frankfort in the discharge of his duties until the court of last resort passes upon the question at issue. Then, if the decision be against him, he will step out at once, and turn over the state buildings to Beckham. The Republicans will make every effort to carry the case to the federal courts in case the decision of the court of appeals, the supreme court of Kentucky, is against them, but falling in this they will consider the question settled, though still believing a great wrong has been done them.

The Democratic leaders assert that they will cheerfully abide by the decision of the court of appeals. But should the decision be in their favor they will insist on the occupancy of the state buildings, "peaceably if possible, but forcibly if necessary," as it was expressed today. Not until that decision is rendered will further action be taken. By this the Republicans understand that no further arrests will be attempted and no precautions made of the state officers or of the state militia serving under Taylor.

The Alleged Goebel Conspirators.

Louisville, March 14.—The four prisoners, Secretary of State Powers, Captain Davis, Marian Whitaker and W. H. Clifton, accused of being accessories in the assassination of William Goebel, are still confined in jail here. It is expected habeas corpus proceedings in their behalf will be begun in a few days. Mr. L. Hazellip, who was arrested Monday, was taken to Frankfort yesterday.

Another Arrest in Goebel Case.

Frankfort, Ky., March 14.—Gabriel A. Taul, of Hardinsburg, was brought to Frankfort last night in the custody of the sheriff of Breckinridge county. He was arrested for supposed complicity in the assassination of Governor Goebel. Taul was not in Frankfort at the time of the shooting, and it is said that his connection with the crime is only indirect.

RAIDING NEW YORK DIVES.

Only the Managers Arrested and the Women Driven Out.

New York, March 14.—At 9 o'clock last night orders went over the wire from police headquarters to the Thirtieth street police station, and a few minutes later Captain Thomas, of that precinct, ordered out all his available detectives on a secret mission. They returned in pairs, and each pair had a prisoner. In all eight arrests were made of persons who were supposed to be engaged in the various dives where dissolute women congregated. All furnished bail.

The arrests caused much excitement. As fast as the detectives went to one of the places they searched the man out they wanted and drove every woman found in the resorts into the streets. The men in the resorts were not disturbed. There were hundreds of women in these concert halls, and they made a considerable commotion after they had all appeared on Sixth avenue and Broadway. Big crowds gathered when it became known that the police were raiding the dives, and upper Broadway was in a state of excitement until long after midnight.

At midnight the police raided a gambling place at 1487 Broadway. They arrested 16 men and marched them prisoners down Broadway, followed by hundreds of people from the theaters.

Oriental Steamers Quarantined.

San Francisco, March 14.—Three steamers which arrived from the Orient yesterday have been placed in quarantine—the Gaelic, the Duke of Fife and the Charles Nelson. On the Gaelic and the Charles Nelson, the sick, some of the symptoms resembling those of plague. Some of his will be irrigated into a guinea pig. Should no evil results follow the steamer will be released in a day or two. The other vessels are held as a precaution.

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